FELIX STORCH, INC.
SUMMIT APPLIANCE DIVISION®

INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR:

CT-66

REFRIGERATOR-FREEZER

Before Putting Into Use

These instructions are intended for the user. They describe the appliance and the correct and safe way to use it. The instruction manual was prepared for various types/models of refrigerators. Therefore you may find in it descriptions of some accessories and functions that your appliance may not have.

- Before connecting the appliance to the power supply, leave it standing for about 2 hours, which will reduce a possibility of malfunctions in the cooling system due to transport handling.
- Clean the appliance thoroughly; especially in the interior (See Cleaning the Appliance).
- In case the interior accessories are not correctly placed, rearrange them as necessary.

Mounting Instructions

Integrated appliances are equipped with instructions for mounting the appliance into the kitchen unit.
The appliance should be mounted by qualified technicians and instructions are for their use only.

We Care for the Environment

- Our appliances are distributed in packaging made of environmental friendly material which could safely be recycled, disposed of or destroyed without any effects on the environment whatsoever.
- Our instruction manuals are printed either on recycled paper or chlorine free bleached paper.

Tips for Energy Savings

- Try not to open the door too often, especially when the weather is hot and humid. Once you open the door try to close it as soon as possible.
- Every now and then check if the appliance is sufficiently ventilated (adequate air circulation behind the appliance).
- Set thermostat from higher to lower settings as soon as possible (depending on how loaded the appliance is, ambient temperature etc...).
- The coils on the rear of the refrigerator should be cleaned and free of dust or any impurities.
- Ice and frost layer increase energy consumption, so do clean the appliance as soon as the layer is 1/8” thick.
- Always consider instructions stated in sections Positioning and Energy Saving Tips, otherwise the energy consumption is substantially higher.

Important

- If you bought this appliance to replace an old one equipped with a lock that cannot be opened from the inside (lock, bolt), make sure that the lock is broken. This will make it impossible for children to lock themselves inside the appliance and suffocate.
- The appliance must be correctly connected to the power supply.
- If the food has a strange smell or color throw it away because it is very likely that it is spoiled and therefore dangerous to eat.
- Disconnect the appliance from the power supply before repairing it (only a qualified technician should repair it), cleaning it and before replacing the light bulb.
- Use only enclosed tools or tools recommended by the manufacturer.
- For the sake of environmental protection be careful not to damage the rear wall of the appliance (the condenser unit or the tubes when moving the refrigerator) or any part of the refrigerating system inside the appliance. Use only enclosed tools or tools recommended by the manufacturer.
- The refrigerating system of the appliance is filled with refrigerant and oil, so when the appliance is damaged handle it with care and dispose of it in compliance with the environmental protection precautions
- Before throwing away your old refrigerator or freezer please remove the doors and leave the shelves in place so that children may not easily climb inside.
- . DANGER: Risk of child entrapment.
- The rating plate is inside the appliance or outside on the rear wall.

Disposing of the Worn Out Appliance

- When your appliance finally wears out, dispose of it. If the appliance has a lock, break it to prevent eventual accidents (danger of children getting locked inside the appliance).
- The refrigerating system of the appliance is filled with refrigerant and insulating substances which should be separately treated and processed, you should call your nearest authorized service agent or specialized servicing center if they cannot be contacted call your local authorities or your distributor to remove the refrigerator. Be careful not to damage the tubes on the rear wall of the appliance (danger of pollution).

Placing and Installation

Choosing the Right Place

Place the appliance in a dry and regularly ventilated room. Allowed ambient temperature depends on the model (class) of the appliance and is stated on the rating plate of the appliance.

Class	Ambient Temperature
SN (sub-normal)	from + 56°F to + 90°F
N (normal)	from + 62°F to + 90°F
ST (sub-tropical)	from + 64°F to +100°F
T (tropical)	from + 64°F to +120°F

The appliance may be exposed to lower or higher temperatures but only for a shorter period of time and the temperature should never be lower than 41°F. Never place the appliance near heat emitting devices (e.g. cooker, radiator, water heater or similar devices) and do not expose it to direct sunlight.

Placing the Self-Standing Appliance

- It is important to make sure the appliance is leveled evenly to prevent falling.

- Two spacers attached to the appliance must be fitted onto the upper edge of the condenser, thus preventing the appliance from being installed too close to the wall. Spacers are manufactured for all-purpose functions depending on the distance of the condenser from the wall. Therefore turn spacers correspondingly and adjust them accordingly to the appliance.

Connection to Power Supply

Connect the appliance with the cable and plug to the power supply socket outlet with a ground terminal (safety socket).
“DO NOT USE AN EXTENSION CORD.”
Required nominal voltage and frequency are indicated on the rating plate.
The connection to the power supply and grounding has to be made according to current standards and regulations. The appliance resists temporary voltage tolerance up to -15 to 10%.

Operation Control

The appliance is controlled with the thermostat knob, placed in the right upper part inside the appliance.
Turn the knob clockwise from STOP (0) position towards 7 and backwards.

Temperature Selection

- When the freezer operates automatically, the interior temperature is controlled by the thermostat. Higher settings on the knob mean colder temperatures in all compartments of the appliance. The temperature in the interior of the appliance may even drop below 32°F. Only use higher thermostat settings when required or recommended. The most suitable thermostat position is in the middle, between max and min.
- Changes of the ambient temperature affects the temperature in the interior of the appliance (choose the correct setting on the thermostat knob).
- When the knob is on the STOP (0) position the appliance does not operate (the cooling system is switched off), yet the power supply is not interrupted (the light will still come on if you open the door).
- Temperature in the refrigerator and in low temperature compartments also depend on how often you open and close the door.

Use

Storing Fresh Foods

- Foods to be stored in the refrigerator should be properly packed as to prevent mixing various moisture degrees and odors (in polyethylene bags or sheet, aluminum foil, wax paper, covered containers or bottles).
- Never store any inflammable, volatile or explosive substances.
- Beverages with high alcohol percentage shall be stored in tightly sealed bottles in a vertical position.
- Food should not touch the rear wall of the refrigerator.
- Some organic solutions like volatile oils in lemon and orange peel, acid in butter etc. can cause damages when in contact with plastic surfaces or gaskets for a long period of time.
- An unpleasant odor inside the refrigerator is a sign that something is wrong with the food or that your refrigerator needs cleaning. Odors may be eliminated or reduced by washing the interior of the refrigerator with a mild solution of water and vinegar. We also recommend using activated carbon filters to clean the air or to neutralize odors.
- If you plan on taking a long trip make sure you remove all perishable food before you leave to prevent any odors.

Fresh Food Storage Time in the Refrigerator

	Storage time (days)													
Article of Food	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**
Butter	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=		
Eggs	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**=**	**=**	**=**	**=**
Fresh uncut meat	**+**	**+**	**=**											
Chopped meat	+	=												
Smoked meat	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=
Fish	+	=												
Marinade	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=
Root	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=
Cheese	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Sweets	+	+	=	=	=	=								
Fruit	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=				
Prepared dishes	+	+	=	=										

Legend: **+ means recommended storage time**
= means possible storage time

Freezing Fresh Foods

- Carefully select food you intend to freeze; the food should be of adequate quality and suitable for freezing.
- Use correct packaging and wrap it right.
    - The packaging should be air tight and shouldn't leak; this may cause substantial vitamin loss and dehydration of the foods.
    - Foils and bags should be soft enough to tightly wrap around the foods.
- Mark the packages with the following data: kind and amount of foods and the date of loading.
- It is most important that the food is frozen as quickly as possible.
- We recommend that the size of the package not to be too large and to be cooled off before loading into the freezer.
- The amount of fresh foods that can be loaded in the freezer within 24 hours is indicated on the rating plate. If the loaded amount is too large, the quality of freezing is reduced which affects the quality of frozen foods.

Freezing Procedure

- 24 hours before loading the freezer with fresh foods, set the thermostat position between 4 and 7. Place the packages on the shelf and let them freeze. And 24 hours after loading the packages reset the thermostat if necessary to an operating temperature.
- The next time you want to freeze fresh foods, repeat the freezing procedure and be careful that the packages containing fresh foods do not touch the frozen packages.
- When freezing smaller amounts of food (up to 1 kg) there is no need to change the thermostat setting (see Temperature Selection).

Storing Frozen Foods

Frozen foods can be stored on the bottom of the appliance or on the shelf.

Commercially Frozen Foods

The storage time and the recommended temperature for storing commercially frozen foods are indicated on the packaging. For storing and using consider the manufacturer's instructions. When shopping for foods, be careful to choose only adequately packed foods provided with complete data and stored in freezers where the temperature is not higher than -18°C. Do not buy packages of food covered with frost layer. This indicates that the package was thawed before at least once. Be careful that packages don't start to thaw; as the temperature rises it reduces the quality of foods.

	Storage time (in months)											
Food	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Vegetable								+	+	+		
Fruit										+	+	+
Bread, Pastries			+									
Milk			+									
Ready-Made Meals			+									
Beef										+	+	+
Veal								+	+	+		
Pork				+	+	+						
Poultry								+	+	+		
Game						+	+	+				
Minced Meat				+								
Smoked Sausages	+											
Lean Fish			+									
Fat Fish	+											
Offal		+										

Defrosting Frozen Food

Partially thawed or defrosted foods should be used as soon as possible. Cold air preserves the food and does not does not destroy the microorganisms which rapidly activate after defrosting.
Partial defrosting reduces the nutritional value of foods, especially of fruits, vegetables and ready-made meals.

Ice Making

The recommended thermostat setting for ice making is positioned between 3 and 5. Fill the ice cube tray (two thirds of it) with cold water or with any liquid suitable for freezing and insert the tray into the low temperature compartment. Dry the bottom of the tray so that it doesn't stick to the bottom of the low temperature compartment. The best method to get the ice cubes out of the tray is to hold the tray under cold tap water for a second and turn it around and slightly bend it.

Changing the Direction of Opening the Door

If you find the direction of opening the door on your appliance inconvenient, you can change it. Holes on the opposite side have already been prepared at the factory (except on stainless steel towel bar models).

- Take off the upper hinge cover and unscrew the upper and lower hinges.
- Remove the kick plate and place it in its new position.
- Unplug the holes covering the holes on the opposite side of the appliance door.
- Place the lower hinge on the opposite side of the appliance and put the door on.
- Fix the upper hinge and cover it.
- Unscrew the handle and replace it to the opposite side (not for handles mounted horizontally).
- Plug the remaining holes with decorative caps.
- Check the gasket, it should not be creased and should seal well.

Changing the Direction of the Opening Door on the Low Temperature Compartment

- Unscrew the blocking element and the hinge of the low temperature compartment and take off the door.
- Plug the holes with the plastic caps provided.
- Turn the door 180° and replace it on the opposite side of the low temperature compartment. Fix the hinge and the blocking element of the door (position of holes already provided).

Maintenance and Cleaning

Automatic Defrosting of the Refrigerator

There is no need to defrost the refrigerator, because the ice depositing on the inner back wall is defrosted automatically.
The ice is depositing on the inner back wall during the compressors operation; later on, when the compressor is not operating, ice is defrosting and water drops, drains and collects through the outlet in the inner back wall into the drain pan situated above the compressor where it evaporates.

Manual Defrosting of the Low Temperature Compartment

When the frost and ice layer in the low temperature compartment is 1/8" thick, you should clean the freezer.

- Turn the thermostat knob to the STOP (0) position and disconnect the power supply. Empty the compartment and take care that the packages remain frozen.
- Put a suitable vessel under the low temperature compartment to collect the defrost water. Leave the door of the compartment open to accelerate defrosting.

Cleaning the Appliance

Disconnect the power supply before cleaning the appliance. Do not use coarse or Aggressive cleaning agents as you can damage the surface.

- Clean the **exterior** with water and detergent. Varnished surfaces are cleaned with soft cloth and an alcohol based cleaning agent (for example glass cleaners). You may also use alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol). The application of abrasive and especially aggressive cleaners, such as stainless steel cleaners, is not appropriate for the cleaning of plastic and coated parts.
- Remove the detachable accessories in the interior of the appliance and clean it with water and liquid detergent. Plastic parts cannot be washed in a washing machine.
- Wash the interior of the appliance with lukewarm water, in which you add one or two spoonfuls of vinegar.
- Every now and then wipe the condenser on the rear wall. Use a soft non-metal brush or vacuum cleaner.
- Do not forget to clean the defrost water receptacle above the refrigerators compressor (do not remove the receptacle). After cleaning, connect the appliance to the power supply and reload the packages.

Switch Off the Appliance When Not in Use

If you do not intend to use the appliance for a longer period of time set the thermostat knob to the STOP (0) position and disconnect the power supply. Then take out the foods and defrost and clean the appliance. Leave the door slightly open.

Trouble-Shooting Guide

During the service of your appliance, you can come across some troubles that in most cases result from improper handling of the appliance that can easily be eliminated.

The Appliance Fails to Operate After Connecting to the Power Supply

- Check the supply in the outlet socket and make sure the appliance is switched on (thermostat in the operating position).

Continuous Operation of the Refrigerating System

- The door was frequently opened or it was left open too long.
- The door is not properly closed (the door may sag; the gasket may be polluted or damaged).
- Perhaps you have overloaded the appliance with fresh foods.
- The reason may be inadequate ventilation of the compressor and condenser (assures adequate air circulation and wipe off the condenser).

Ice Formation on the Inner Rear Wall

As long as the defrost water runs to the channel and through the opening to the drain pan on the compressor, automatic defrosting of the appliance is assured. In case the ice formation on the inner back wall is increased (1/8”), ice should be manually defrosted.

Set the thermostat knob to STOP (0) position and leave the door open. Never use electric devices for defrosting and do not scrape the ice or frost layer with sharp objects. After completed defrosting, turn the knob to desired position and close the refrigerator door.

The cause of increased ice formation may be one of the following reasons:

- the door does not seal well (clean the gasket if it is contaminated, or replace it if it is damaged).
- The door was frequently opened or it was left opened for too long.
- The food stored in the refrigerator was warm.
- The food or dish is touching the inner back wall.

Water is Leaking from the Refrigerator

In case the discharged water outlet is clogged, or the defrost water drips over the channel, or water leaks from the refrigerator just clean the clogged opening with a plastic straw. Manually defrost the increased ice layer. See “Ice Formation on the Inner Back Wall”.

Noise

Cooling in refrigerating-freezing appliances is enabled by the refrigerating system with the compressor, this produces noise. How noisy the appliance is depends on where it is placed, how it's used and how old the appliance is.

- During the operation of the compressor, a liquid noise is heard and when the compressor is not operating a refrigerant flow is heard. This is a normal condition and it has no influence whatsoever on the lifetime of the appliance.
- After starting the appliance, the operation of the compressor and the refrigerant flow may be louder and this does not mean something is wrong with the appliance. The noise will reduce gradually, this will not affect the lifetime of the appliance.
- Sometimes unusual and strong noises occur which is rather unusual for the appliance. This noise is often a consequence of inadequate placing. To avoid the noise make sure the appliance is placed and leveled firmly on a solid base. Make sure the appliance is not touching the wall or kitchen units standing next to it. And always make sure you check the accessories in the interior of the appliance; they should be placed correctly in their positions. Check the bottles, tins and other vessels that might touch each other and rattle.

Bulb Replacement

Before replacing the light bulb, disconnect the appliance from the power supply. Press the cover at the rear side (in the arrow 1 direction) and remove the plastic cover (in the arrow 2 direction). Replace the bulb with a new one (E14, max. 10W). Don't forget the old bulb does not belong to organic waste.

Light bulb is consuming good therefore our in-guarantee service does not relate to it.

Specifications are Subject to Change Without Notice.